DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 133 293 95 SO 009 755

TITLE	Selected Bibliography of Egyptian Educational Materials, Vol. 1, No. 3, 1975.
INSTITUTION	Al-Ahram Center for Scientific Translations, Cairo (Egypt).
SPONS AGENCY	National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C.; Office of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C.
REPORT NO	TT-75-59026-03
PUB DATE	76
NOTE	68p.; For related documents, see SO 009 753-754 Best copy available
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.83 HC-$3.50 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Annotated Bibliographies; College Faculty; *Comparative Education; *Developing Nations; Educational Legislation; Educational Problems; Elementary Secondary Education; Higher Education; Illiteracy; Personnel Management; *Research Reviews (Publications); Student Testing; Teachers; Teaching Methods; Womens Education
IDENTIFIERS	*Egypt

ABSTRACT

There are 101 selected entries in this annotated bibliography of Egyptian materials on education published in 1975. Materials include journal articles, books, and government documents. The bibliography covers the following topics: academic certificates and dissertations, art education, audiovisual aids, camps, civics curricula, conferences and meetings, cultural exchange, education problems, educational experiments, organizations, educational psychology, eradication of illiteracy, examinations, faculties and universities, graduates, laws, teaching methods, nurseries, parents and children, promotion of personnel, philosophy of primary education, postgraduate studies, primary education, private tutoring, reading, religion education, school administration and organization, school nutrition, scientific research, secondary education, sports education, teachers, womens education, and youth. Bibliographic information is provided for each entry that includes author, title, source, and date. The legislation and school administration sections provide information on pertinent activity rather than annotations of publications. The bibliography concludes with an index to authors and sources. (ND)

****
* Documents acquired by ERIC include many informal unpublished *
* materials not available from other sources. ERIC makes every effort *
* to obtain the best copy available. Nevertheless, items of marginal *
* reproducibility are often encountered and this affects the quality *
* of the microfiche and hardcopy reproductions ERIC makes available *
* via the ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS). EDRS is not *
* responsible for the quality of the original document. Reproductions *
* supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made from the original. *
****

ED133293

TT 75-59026/03

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EGYPTIAN EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

Vol. 1, No. 3, 1975

Prepared Under the Special Foreign Currency Program of the U.S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare and published pursuant to an Agreement with the National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. by the Al-Ahram Center for Scientific Translations, Cairo, Egypt 1976.

50009755

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TT 75-59026/03

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EGYPTIAN EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

Vol. 1, No. 3, 1975

Compiled by Documentation Center for Education
Cairo
1976.

.·.

3

CONTENTS

	Page
Academic Certificates	1
Academic Dissertations	1
Art Education	1
Audio-Visual Aids	3
Camps	3
Civics, Curricula of	4
Conferences and Meetings	5
Cultural Exchange	6
Education,	7
* Problems	8
Educational Experimentation	9
Educational Organizations and Bodies	9
Educational Psychology	10
Eradication of Illiteracy	10
Examinations,	13
* Examinations-Primary Schools	18
Faculties and Universities,	19
* Problems of	24
* Regulations of	25
* Students	26
* Students' Admission	27
* Students' Associations	34
Graduates	34
Laws and Legislations	35
Methods of Teaching	35
* Arabic Language	35
* Arabic Language-Primary Schools	36
* Art Education-Primary Schools	36
* Christian Religion at Primary Schools	37
* Civics-Primary Schools	38
* Modern Mathematics	38
* Modern Mathematics-Primary Schools	39
* Sciences	39
* Sciences-Primary	40
Nurseries	41
Parents and Children	42
Personnel, Promotion of	42
Philosophy of Education-Primary Schools	44
Post Graduate Studies	45
Primary Education	45
Private Tutoring	46
Reading	46
Religious Education	47
School Administration and Organization	48

	Page
School Nutrition	49
Scientific Research	49
Secondary Education	50
Sports Education	51
Teachers,	52
* Conditions of	52
* Problems of	53
* Shortage Met	54
* Training of	54
* Training of-Primary Schools	55
Women, Education of	56
Youth	60
List of Authors	61
List of Sources	63

...

ACADEMIC CERTIFICATES

1. Shehata, Magdi, "Tas'irat Al-Shehadat Tatahakkam fi Nizam Al Ta'lim Al-Misri", (Pricing of Certificates Controls the Egyptian System of Education), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 22nd year, Issue No. 7941, (September 23, 1975), P 5.

The writer stated at the outset that the system of admission in universities has failed to meet the actual desires of students and has resulted in directing high-grade students to entering certain faculties irrespective of their aptitudes and inclinations.

Following a discussion of the reasons justifying such system, he reviewed long-term solutions devised for developing the system of admission in universities. In this respect, he called for a re-assessment of the salaries payable to graduates of universities and higher institutes and mentioned that the total grades obtained by a student should not be adopted as a basis for admission in universities. Likewise, he called for extending secondary education to four years saying that the grades in the four years should be taken into account at the time of admitting a student into a university.

ACADEMIC DISSERTATIONS

2. Saleh, Rushdi, "Maza Ba'd Al-Tawassu' fi Manh Al-Dukturah?", (What Follows the Expansion in Granting Ph.D's?), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 7189, (July 4, 1975), P 10.

Following a review of the number of students granted Ph.D's, M.A.'s and Diplomas of Higher studies by Egyptian universities in 1974/75, the writer pointed to the effect of such large number on the level of university education. He outlined the vital problems which stood in the way of expanding higher studies, such as the shortage in research facilities and the lack of professors and enumerated the reasons for such a demand on higher studies despite the fact that the necessary preparations were not met. The writer concluded by mentioning the methods through which the number of students applying for higher studies might be checked.

ART EDUCATION

3. Mandour, Fathiyah Mohamed, "Al-Tarbiyah Al-Fanniyah Al-'Amaliyah", (Practical Art Education), by Fathiyah Mohamed Mandour et al, Cairo, Ministry of Education, 1975, 192P plus plates.

The introduction to this book explains the method followed in arranging its material and shows its significance in developing a creative talent and in helping students to use the environmental raw material in executing their art work.

The text is divided into four chapters, the first dealing with drawing and photography and the second is devoted to weaving, dyeing and printing of fabrics. This chapter relates the history of weaving in Egypt from the stone age down to the year 1952. Among the subjects covered in this chapter are folklore weaving, simplified types of manual weaving and methods of printing textiles.

Chapter 3 is concerned with plastic arts and deals with the formation of stone, wood, plaster, artificial stone, mud and clay.

In the fourth and last chapter, the authors dealt with dolls, relating their history and kinds and giving illustrations of a selection of dolls at the end of the chapter.

4. Al-Alfi, Abu Saleh Ahmed, "Al-Tarbiyah Al-Fanniyah", (Art Education), by Abu Saleh Ahmed Al-Alfi et al, Cairo, Dar Al-Maaref, 1975, 158 pages.

The introduction to this book describes the features of art education and stresses the need for adopting them by students in men and women teacher training colleges as guide and basis for their educational activities and trends in the course of performing their educational and artistic duties.

The book, subsequently, deals with several subjects including: photography, designing and decoration, the art of advertisements, sculpture and methods of executing statues, ceramics, carpentry, metal work, spinning and book-binding.

In each of these subjects, the authors indicate their respective significance and teaching methods. They also discuss the utilization of the various raw materials, such as paper, beads, wire, straw, nails, bamboos and the different kinds of yarn in teaching art education.

AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS

5. Sha'lan, Mohamed Soliman, "Al-Wasayil Al-Sam'iyah Wal-Basariyah fi Al-Ta'lim", (Audio-Visual Aids in Education), "Al-Raed" magazine of teachers, 20th year, Issue No. 3, (September 1975), PP. 3-5.

Following an introductory note on the various types of audio-visual aids and the vitality of their utilization in the educational process, the writer discussed some important factors which would help in the successful utilization of these aids.

The writer reviewed the present situation as regards the use of educational aids in Egyptian schools, enumerating the problems whose solution needed to be demonstrated by means of educational aids. He further reviewed the modern trends in the utilization of educational aids in the contemporary world of today.

In conclusion, the writer listed a number of recommendations which, in his opinion, would have their obvious impact on the process of development and improvement of the educational aids in Egyptian schools. These recommendations had a bearing on the analysis of curricula in order to determine the aids best suited for their needs, on the classification of the aids in order to provide them, on the cooperation between the faculties and colleges of education and the Administration of Educational Facilities and on the training of teachers in the field of educational facilities.

CAMPS

6. Radwan, Nadia, "Mazidan min Mu'Askirat Al-Khidmah Al-'Ammah", (More Public Service Camps Are Needed), "Al-Masaa" newspaper, 19th year, Issue No. 6932, (August 24, 1975), P 3.

As an introduction to her article, the writer mentioned the factors which help in bringing about a successful camp for rovers and for serving the community, giving the reasons why students are anxious to join these educational and recreational camps.

The writer went on to explain her views on how to make public service camps successful for students in university and higher institutes, supporting her opinion with convincing argument.

Concluding her article, the writer called for cancellation of all students' trips to the outside world, indicating the real aims sought by students from such trips.

7. El-Sweirki, Raafat, "Mu'askirat Al-Jami'ah Tahtaj ila Rouyah Ilmiyah Wa-Mawdu'iyah", (University Camps Are in Need of An Objective and Academic Vision), "Al-Masaa" Newspaper, 19th year, Issue No. 6932, (August 24, 1975), P. 3.

In his introduction, the writer set forth the facts about the summer activities of universities in serving the community, giving the reasons for the failure of university camps in performing their mission. He related the manner in which these camps may be given a more serious character, thus contributing to the well-being of the Egyptian society, indicating the problems in which students taking part at these camps may contribute towards their solution, such as the problem of illiteracy.

The writer mentioned material incentives as a means for encouraging university students to participate in these camps, pointing, in conclusion, to the role of the Arab Socialist Union's Youth Secretariat, the Supreme Council of Youth and Sports and the Students' Associations in designing an integrated plan for the promotion of these camps.

CIVICS, CURRICULA OF

8. A.R.E., The National Council for Educational Research, "Al-Manahij Al-Mutawwarah Lilmawadd Al-Ijtima'iyah fi Al-Ta'lim Al-'Aamm", (The Developed Curricula of Civics in General Education), Cairo, 1975.

The paper starts with an introduction on what is meant by curricula, indicating the extent to which such curricula need to be developed and the basis for such development. It described the steps taken by the National Council for Educational Research and its Committees for completing such development.

The paper defined the general objectives of civics in the general and technical educational stages, specifying the cultural, national, human and practical aims of civics.

Then followed the division of the curricula of civics, with their various branches, on classes of the primary stage and the intermediary and secondary stages, defining

the aims of teaching civics in each of the three stages separately and distributing the lessons on weekly periods.

CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

9. Meeting of the Council of Education Directors, Cairo, July 21, 1975, Resolutions Adopted at the Meeting), Cairo, Secretariat-General of the Council of Education Directors, 1975, 12 stencil pages.

The document listed the subjects of discussion at this meeting along with an introductory word on the need for a dedicated educational leadership and organizations in order to formulate the policy of education and follow up its development.

The document reviewed the Ministry's efforts in developing the General Secondary Education Examination and the system of grading connected therewith, specifying the procedure which the Directorates should follow in evaluating the results of examinations.

The text of the Council's resolution re-introducing a second session examination in the Primary Certificate is reproduced in the document.

Preparations taken for the academic year 1975/76 which all Administrations and Directorates are required to comply with include : taking practical measures to implement the transfer of teachers, providing for absorption of pupils in the first preparatory year, repairing schools of evacuees and supplying text-books and note-books and the like.

The document further reviewed the Ministry's activities in the field of constructing school buildings, implementing investment projects for 1975, taking the necessary practical measures for establishing schools with one class only, accomplishing the development of curricula through the National Council for Educational Research, and provision by the Ministry of school meals in the primary stage.

Educational Directorates are required in this document to provide assistance to students' associations and to make use of these associations in implementing projects of national significance and in discussing issues of educational development.

10. Meeting of the Council of Educational Directors, Cairo, September 20, 1975. (Resolutions adopted at the Meeting), Cairo, The Secretariat-General of the Council of Educational Directors, 1975, 13 stencil pages.

This document reported the discussions which took place at this meeting and the subjects surveyed by a number of agencies of the Ministry of Education at the request of the Minister, which included : the evaluation of the results of public examinations, the surveying of the economics of education, the review of the absorption capacity of students in the various stages of education and the completion of the implementation measures governing teaching bodies.

The document further reviewed the Ministry's efforts as well as the directives of the Minister regarding comprehensive schools, the distribution of books, note-books and school furniture and the introduction of school meals in the primary stage and in literacy classes.

On the projects contained in the 1975 plan and the progress made in their implementation, the document reflected the Ministry's activities and decisions concerning construction, renewal and substitution projects, opening new classes and affording services necessary for different educational stages and activities.

The document, likewise, reproduced the resolutions adopted at the meeting regarding some other subjects including : the capital outlay for schools of technical education, care for the handicapped, and the result of the Preparatory Certificate Examination.

To the document is appended a list covering the respective subjects discussed at the meeting and referred to each Council Member for action.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE

11. 'Aref, Mahmoud, "Limaza La Nu'id Al-Lijan Al-Qawmiyah Litabadul Al-Tullab?", (Why Don't We Re-Constitute the National Committees for Exchanging Students?), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 7229, (August 20, 1975), P. 10

In an introductory note, the writer described the warm welcome extended to the Egyptian Cultural Exchange Delegation comprising a number of students from Egyptian

schools and universities when they visited West Germany. He explained the role of the National Committee for the Exchange of Students (which existed in the middle 1950's) both nationally and internationally, showing its impact on organizing programmes for training students in factories and farms under proper scientific supervision.

The writer explained how such Committees might be re-constituted and described their function in training students, whether locally or in other countries.

EDUCATION

12. Dawood, Sami, "Al-Ta'lim Wal Demoqratiyah", (Education and Democracy"), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 22nd year, Issue No. 7866, (July 10, 1975), P. 9

Following an introductory note in which the commentator criticized writings calling for a restriction of education so that only those who want it might obtain it, he reviewed the most significant achievements realized in the fields of primary, intermediate and secondary education over the past twenty years.

The writer went on to comment on the expansion in new universities and the methods for reforming the three cycles of education (primary, intermediate and secondary), discussing the manner in which expansion of education both qualitatively and quantitatively may take place in the future, in addition to extending the compulsory stage to nine or ten years.

He added that the expansion in new universities, both scientific and applied, and in faculties of education and teacher training colleges would have its impact on the democracy of education.

13. Abaza, Farouq, "Raees Lajnet El-Ta'lim Bimajlis Al-Sha'ab Yatahaddath 'An Qadaya Al-Ta'lim", (The Chairman of the People's Assembly Educational Committee Talks on Issues of Education), "Al-Musawwar" magazine, Issue No. 2652, (August 8, 1975), P. 28

A coverage is given of the views of the Chairman of the Peoples Assembly Educational Committee on a number of educational problems.

The first issue dealt with the problem of illiteracy in Egypt. The Chairman reviewed the progress made in this field since 1924 and explained the obstacles which led to the failure of all projects devised for eradicating illiteracy. In this connection, he cited the experience of China, Cuba and Southern Yemen.

He then discussed the aim behind the Assembly's resolution to re-instate second session examinations for the benefit of students failing in Primary Certificate Examinations.

He elaborated on the role of the University of Helwan in furnishing the requirements of this age and in realizing for Egypt the much-needed industrial and technological revolution.

He also discussed the problems of teachers and the measures taken to solve them and commented upon the inadequacy of scientific research in Egypt emphasizing the role of research in surmounting Egypt's industrial and scientific difficulties.

Education - Problems

14. Raslan, Ahmed, "Hadith Ma' Wazir Al-Tarbiyah Wa-Ta'lim", (Interview With the Minister of Education), "Al-Musawwar" magazine, Issue No. 2659, (September 26, 1975), PP. 24-25.

In this article, a review is given of some of the problems confronting education in Egypt and their solutions as devised or adopted by the Minister of Education.

Among the problems reviewed are : the exceptionally high total grades obtained by students passing the General Secondary Examination of that year, the reasons therefore and the effect of such extraordinary high level on admission into universities; the ever increasing number of students sitting each year for the General Secondary Examination, the results of applying Law No. 83 of 1973 to graduates of Men and Women Teacher Training Colleges (5-year system); the problem of the Egyptian teachers loaned to foreign countries and the fact that they do not get equal treatment salary-wise with their colleagues loaned from other countries; the problem of the falling standard of education in private (non-governmental) schools; and, lastly, the failure to issue some text-books to students at the start of the school year.

EDUCATIONAL EXPERIMENTATION

15. El-Marakbi, Salah, "Tajrebah Tahtaj Ila Tatbiquha Fi Al-Ta'lim", (An Experiment Which Needs to be Applied to Education), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 22nd year, Issue No. 7931; (September 13, 1975), p. 5

The writer reviewed the system of education in Rumania with a view to benefitting by this experience in developing Egyptian system of education. He listed the vital subjects in the pre-university educatton in Rumania , focussing on the rapid vocational training on simple industrial jobs and indicating the need for introducing similar courses into the Egyptian educational system. He showed the impact of such a step on the Egyptian people and how it would change the whole outlook to industries and sciences, thus contributing to a higher standard of education in vocational training centers.

The writer then discussed the possibilities of applying this method to the Egyptian society, explaining the role of the factories surrounding schools and also the role of their staff in this respect.

EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND BODIES

16. Nasr, Mohamed, "Hal Al-Majlis Al-Qawmi Lil-Ta'lim Badaa Youti Timarahu?", (Has the National Council for Education Started to Bear Fruit?), "Al-Raed" magazine of teachers, 20th year, Issue No. 3, (September 1975), pp. 10-12.

Having stated the objectives sought by the establishment of the National Council for Education, Scientific Research and Technology, the writer reviewed the studies, reports and recommendations adopted by the Council's Committees in the sector of scientific research and technology.

The article then enumerated the various changes which have taken place as a result of the implementation of the Council's recommendations. Among the subjects dealt with were : the system of the General Secondary Examinations, and the absorption of children reaching the age of compulsory education.

In conclusion, the article commented upon the Council's recommendations which resulted in a number of reforms in all fields, such as the expansion in admission in the preparatory stage, the introduction of practical studies

in the programmes of the secondary stage, the formulation of an urgent plan for training teachers and the stemming of the tide of illiteracy are a matter of priority.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

17. Radwan, Mohamed Mahmoud, "Likay Yakuna Al-Talamiz Sadiqin Ma' Anfusihum", (In Order that Students May be True to Themselves), "Al-Raed" magazine for teachers, 20th year, Issue No. 3, (September 1975), PP. 18-19.

The writer related a personal experience undergone when he was teaching at the Higher Institute of Education in Alexandria and supervising the Section of Arabic Language and Religious Education.

The experiment revolves around how to build the "Egyptian Man" and how to train him to be honest and frank in what he says, entertaining no fear or hesitation. It also deals with the effect of hypocracy on the upbringing of children and the role of the headmasters, inspectors, educational directors and parents in contributing towards such upbringing.

In conclusion, the article underlined the role of education and evaluation in building up the "Egyptian Man", saying it is important to maintain confidence between the teacher and the student as a means for overcoming the phenomenon of hypocracy.

ERADICATION OF ILLITERACY

18. El-Zalabani, Nabih Yassin, "Matlub Qawanin Radi'ah Tusanid Mahw Al-Umiyyah", (Inhibiting Laws Required to Support Literacy Campaigns", "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 22nd year, Issue No. 7884, (July 28, 1975), P. 5

Beginning his article, the writer reviewed the findings of a report on combatting illiteracy adopted by the National Congress on the assumption that illiteracy is a national issue. He discussed the effect of passing inhibiting laws which would impose penalties deemed necessary for curbing illiteracy. He showed how these laws would apply to illiterates, calling for passing strict punishments and fines against escapees of literacy programmes.

The writer further discussed the attitude of officials responsible for the literacy campaigns saying their promotin and remuneration should be made contingent upon their achievements in this respect.

He concluded by reviewing the shortcomings of the existing projects for illiteracy eradication.

19. Shuman, Mohamed Mahdi, "Khutwat Darouriyah Li-Mahw Ummiyat Al-Fallahin", (Necessary Steps for Eradicating Illiteracy among Peasants), "Al-Masaa" newspaper, 19th year, Issue No. 6949, (September 10, 1975), P. 3

As an introduction to his article, the writer talked of the Egyptian farmer before and after the July 1952 Revolution showing its impact on him. He then dwelt upon the problem of illiteracy from which rural areas in Egypt are suffering, describing its dimensions and causes and indicating that its eradication would be most effective in Egyptian country areas.

The writer advanced a plan which, in his opinion, ensures the wiping out of this problem, showing the role which political organizations existing in villages are required to play in this respect and the steps which need to be taken by these organizations to entice farmers to enroll in literacy classes.

Concluding his article, the writer drew a distinction between illiteracy in general cultural knowledge and illiteracy in reading and writing, showing how both kinds may be fought.

20. Nasr, Mohamed, "Al-Kull Fi Mukafahat Al-Umiyyah Hatta Takhtafi Aw Naskut Abadan", (All Take Part in Fighting Illiteracy Until it Disappears, or Let Us Remain Silent Forever), "Akher Saa" magazine, Issue No. 2135, (September 24, 1975), PP. 13-16.

Beginning his article, the writer discussed the recommendation adopted in February of that year by the National Council for Education regarding the timetable of the National Plan.

After reviewing the experience of Iran in this respect and indicating the factors leading to its success, he discussed

Egypt's endeavours over a quarter of a century in fighting illiteracy and indicated the reasons for their failure.

The writer went on to review the opinion voiced by the Minister of Education to the effect that the Ministry should confine its activities to the education of children while illiterate adults should remain the responsibility of the educated members of the society as a national duty, as is stipulated in Article 1 of the Literacy Law No. 67 of 1970.

The writer then reviewed the opinion of the Undersecretary of State for Primary Education on the re-introduction of school meals as a means for checking dropouts and, consequently, stemming the tide of illiteracy.

Regarding the causes of failure of conferences in eradicating illiteracy, the writer stressed that organizations, public corporations and factories should themselves launch campaigns against illiteracy.

He also stressed the role of youths in fighting illiteracy among peasants during summer vacation.

Concluding his article, the writer reviewed the activities of some Governorates in this field.

21. Al-Ibrashi, Mohamed Tal'at, "Hatta Al-Aan Lam Nada' Khuutah Qawmiyyah Limahw Al-Ummiyah", (Till Now We have Not Formulated A National Plan for Eradicating Illiteracy), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 7264, (September 30, 1975), P. 7.

Following a discussion on compulsory education and its bearing on illiteracy, the writer described the problems confronted in this stage of education and the volume of waste ensuing from such problems.

He reviewed the ways in which leakage of pupils from primary schools may be checked, indicating the role of the Ministry of Culture, popular organizations, mosques and churches in helping to wipe out illiteracy and educate adults.

In this connection, he reviewed the experience of Iran, Tanzania and Cuba, appealing, in conclusion, for the formulation of a national plan for overcoming the problem of illiteracy both expediently and conclusively.

22. Hitta, Mohammed Kamel, "Fi Al-Yawm Al-'Alami Li-Mahw Al-Ummiyah", (On the International Literacy Day), "Al-Raed" magazine of teachers, 20th year, Issue No. 3, (September 1975), PP. 6-8.

In his article, the writer analyzed the declarations made by the Minister of Education and the Undersecretary of State for Eradicating Illiteracy in the press conference held on the occasion of the International Literacy Day.

The writer reviewed the efforts exerted to secure the eradication of illiteracy in Egypt from the early days of this Century and until this day, demonstrating the extent of achievements realized in this field.

He indicated the role of the Ministry of Education in attending to this problem, referring to the roots of illiteracy and the procedures adopted by the Ministry to wipe them out.

In this connection he said that the introduction of a school meal was a means for checking infiltration of pupils from schools. He also said that the opening of schools with one or two classes would serve those who have missed the train of education.

Concluding his article, he reviewed the efforts directed towards the wiping out of adult illiteracy and called for coordinating all efforts so that illiteracy might be completely eradicated by February 1976, the date on which the Literacy Law went into force, applying to laborers and employees who were still illiterate;

EXAMINATIONS

23. Abdul Sattar, Suhair, "Munaqashah Sarihah Hawl Nizam Al-Imtihanat", (A Frank Discussion on the System of Examinations", "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 22nd year, Issue No. 7858, (July 2, 1975), P. 3

At the beginning of her article, the writer talked of the effect of the present system of examinations on student deviation and on the endeavors on the part of students to overcome examinations by all means, legitimate or illigitimate. She reviewed the opinion of several university students and professors on the present status

of examinations and showed how it could be remedied. In this respect, the writer discussed admission into universities saying it should not be linked to the total of grades obtained by a student. On the subject of text-books, she said they should be published in such an attractive manner and according to such carefully designed specifications that would generate demand on the part of students. She called for changes in the examination style, saying that education should be linked to society so that a student might find in education objectives other than examinations.

24. Dawood, Sami, "Ba'd Al-Thanawiyah Al'Ammah", (After the General Secondary Certificate), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 22nd year , Issue No. 7862, (July 6, 1975), P. 5

Introducing his article, the writer described the circumstances through which the General Secondary Examinations of the year passed, citing some individual incidents which took place and involved a number of students. Referring to the causes of these incidents, the writer mentioned in particular the widespread stimulating drugs and the movies and television films which capitalize on crime and violence.

In conclusion, the writer dealt with the ways in which such incidents could be treated saying that strict control measures should be taken against smugglers and traffickers and heavy censorship should be imposed on cinema films.

25. Raslan, Ahmed, "Maza Yajri fi Tashih Imtihanat Al-Thanawiyah Al-'Aammah?", (What Is Happening in the Correction of the General Secondary Examinations?), "Al-Musawwar" magazine, Issue No. 2648, (July 11, 1975), P. 27

A review in this article is made of the views of the Minister of Education and some officials of the Ministry on what is going on in the General Secondary Examination. It shows the most prominent characteristics of the examination in that year and assesses the level of questions in relation to the Student's knowledge. It also deals with some faults and problems occasioned during examination and explains the function of the Operation Chamber which was created for the first time and annexed to the Minister's Cabinet in order to meet any situation.

The article further deals with the correction of sample papers in order to determine how grades may be re-distributed in certain subjects. It reviews the dominating trends both in correction and in revision.

In conclusion, the article discusses the problems of correction teams and shows how they may be overcome.

26. "Al-Thanawiyah Al-Ammah Musabaqah 'Anifah Lilhusul 'Ala Majami' Kabirah... Addat Ila Al-Hifz Al Aali", (The General Secondary Examination is a Stiff Contest for Obtaining High Grades, But Has Led to Mechanical Memorization), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 101st year, Issue No. 32355, (July 12, 1975), P. 9

The article began with an introduction on the impact of examinations on the future of thousands of young men. It reviewed the highlights of a report by the General Education Committee of the National Council for Education on the present conditions and problems of examinations and the solutions devised therefor. In this respect, the writer of the article described the difficulties faced at the time of introducing a new amendment on final examinations whereby 50% of the grades of subjects were accounted for by class-work during the entire year as well as the mid-year examination.

The writer later reviewed the problems faced by the General Secondary Education examinations, particularly as regards the numerous subjects in which students in the Scientific and Literary Sections are required to be examined and the huge numbers of students sitting for such examinations, in addition to the necessary measures and preparations required in this respect.

The writer also discussed the solutions suggested by the experts of the National Council for Education to surmount these difficulties.

27. Saleh, Rushdi, "Mawsim Al-Nataij Wal Intizar", (The Season of Results and Expectations), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 7198, (July 15, 1975), P. 10

Beginning his article, the writer mentioned that examination results were about to be released and explained how this fact

affected parents. He discussed the relationship between high grades and training students to memorize the entire curricula.

After defining the quality students needed by the society and the methods whereby such quality students might be developed, the writer went on to comment on the school curricula and called for a continuous process of renovation of education, adding that formal education should constitute a bridge to broader scientific knowledge.

28. "Al-Halqa Al-Ula Min Nadwah Hawl Al-Imtihanat", (The First series of a Symposium on Education), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 101st year, Issue No. 32386, (August 12, 1975), P. 3

The editors who organized this symposium began with a description of the circumstances in which this symposium was held and the reasons for holding it as well as the names of participants, all of whom are senior officials of the Ministry of Education.

Discussions in the symposium touched upon the nature of examinations, the relationship between curricula and examinations, the role of the teacher in developing examinations, examinations as a necessity for assessment and evaluation, diversification of examinations so that each educational stage may have its own suitable examinations, examinations as a social problem and the effects of examination on hindering secondary education from the performance of its duty.

The symposium ended with a discussion on comprehensive schools as a factor alleviating the burden borne by universities and also meeting the country's technicians.

29. "Al-Halqa Al-Thania Min Nadwah Hawl Al-Imtihanat", (The Second Series of the Symposium on Examinations), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 101st year, Issue No. 32387, (August 13, 1975), P. 3 and P. 6

Discussions in the second series of the symposium dealt with the extent to which group education based on the unity of the educational process inside the classroom and on programmed education contributes to the development of examinations in Egypt.

Discussions also dealt with class-work during the entire year and its bearing on the cancellation of final examinations. They dealt as well with the re-introduction of second session examinations for students sitting for the Primary Certificate examinations in that year, explaining the factors which led to such a step.

Lastly, the symposium discussed the new form of General Secondary Education examinations which participants in the symposium agreed to be most appropriate. An explanation of this new form was given in the article.

30. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate General for Statistics and Computors, "Result of the General Preparatory Examination for 1974/75", Cairo, 1975, 4 P., (Statistical Bulletin, Issue No. 2 of 1974/75).

The Bulletin started with an introduction showing the number of students applying for the Preparatory Certificate Examination, the number of those actually sitting for the examination and the number of students succeeding in the examination as well as the general percentage of succeeding students according to language schools, formal schools and private schools.

In addition, the Bulletin contained four tables namely: Table one which reviewed the cumulative result of the General Preparatory Certificate Examinations divided according to the types of schools and sexes; the second table showed the cumulative result of the same examinations for boys according to Educational Directorates; the third showed the result of examinations in respect of girls, while the fourth and last indicated the cumulative result of the Preparatory Examinations in all Educational Directorates for both sexes.

31. Sha'ban, Hamed Mohamed, "Al-Rahmah Shayun Wal-'Ilm Shayun Akhar", (Mercy Is One Thing and Education Is Another), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 7247, (September 10, 1975), P. 7

The writer described his own personal experience with the problems set forth in this article, which he divided into two parts, one dealing with conduct and the other with the bad consequences of lenience in grading.

In the first part of the article, the writer commented on the phenomenon of attacking supervisors in public examination committees, describing the Ministry's attitude in this respect and the effect of such attitude on teachers and students.

He reviewed the manner in which such phenomenon might in his opinion, be treated, saying that special attention should be given to conduct grades and more attention should be directed in religious education to training students on how to behave themselves in a commendable manner inspired by religious values.

In the second part of his article, the writer mentioned his views on how lenience in grading influences education, teachers and competition among students.

Examinations-Primary Schools

32. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... "Law No. 69 of 1975 in Connection with the Amendment of Certain Provisions in Law No. 68 of 1968 Concerning Public Education", "The Official Gazette" 18th year, Issue No. 31, (July 31, 1975), P. 660

This Law is issued in two articles, the first of which relates to the amendment of Article 50 of the Law of Public Education No. 68. of 1968. According to the new amendment, examinations may be held at the level of the Educational Directorates throughout the various Governorates to pupils in the sixth year who may be granted, upon success, the Primary Certificate. The amendment also provides for a second session examination to be held for students failing in whole or part of the Primary Certificate Examination. The same Article further permitted outsiders to sit for this examination whether, in its first session or in the second session. The Minister is authorized to determine the categories allowed to sit for this examination and to prescribe its rules and conditions.

Article 2 provides for the publication of the Law in the Official Gazette and Fixes its effective date.

FACULTIES AND UNIVERSITIES

33. Saleh, Ibrahim Ali, "'Ala Hamesh Al-Hiwar Hawl Al-Jami'ah Wal Siyasah", (Apropos of the Dialogue on the University and Politics), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 101st year, Issue No. 32350, (July 7, 1975), P. 5

In this article, the writer replied to the views expressed by certain writers who commented on an earlier article by the same author entitled "Extract Politics from the University". He mentioned that injection of politics into the University would result in transforming the University into a cell for political and idealogical struggles.

The writer then explained the advantages of the material and spiritual independence of universities and refuted the allegations about the national role of university students and the claim that immunisation from politics constituted a regression for students.

In conclusion, the writer reiterated the advantages of extracting politics from the University, giving the reasons for such opinion.

34. Mahmoud, Hafez, "Ila Wazir Al-Ta'lim Al-'Aali", (To the Minister of Higher Education), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 22nd year, Issue No. 7870, (July 14, 1975), P. 5

In his article, the writer dealt with more than one problem of higher education and more than one hanging issue awaiting a decision. In this respect, he dealt with the establishment of a national university indicating the aims thereof, the conditions which, in his opinion, should be adopted in admission, the reasons deemed justifying the transformation of higher institutes into universities and the need for re-planning university activities so that each university would specialize in one branch of knowledge.

The writer also discussed the system of admission in universities and emphasized the need for taking the student's abilities into consideration at the time of enrollment into faculties and, lastly, discussed the curricula of the secondary stage, underlining the need for consulting university professors on all scientific subjects required for teaching in their respective faculties.

35. Mahmoud, Hafez, "Marrah Ukhra Hawl Al-Jame'ah Al-Ahliyah", (Once More On the Subject of the National University), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 22nd year, Issue No. 7886, (July 30, 1975), P. 5

In this article, the writer reviewed the reasons justifying the creation of a national university that would charge tuition fees and indicated the impact of numbers on existing universities, resulting in widespread private tutoring with its heavy burden on students.

The writer then said that the measures taken in this respect should not add financial burdens on the state, pointing to the role of major corporations and labor unions in establishing national institutes, colleges and universities to fill the gaps in the much-needed fields of specialization.

36. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations ..ete., Law No. 70 of 1975 Amending Certain Provisions of Law No. 49 of 1972 in Connection with the Organization of Universities. "The Official Gazette", 18th year, Issue No. 31, (July 31, 1975), P. 661.

This Law is promulgated in five articles, the first of which deals with the establishment of Helwan University and its constituent faculties and institutes, the conditions required in the appointment of the President and Vice-President and other provisions dealing with the conditions under which professors, assistant teachers and demonstrators transferred to this University can maintain their original jobs.

Article 2 deals with the constitution of Helwan University Council and its financial and administrative machinery, while Article 3 deals with the equalization of the B.A. License or any higher degrees granted by the faculties and institutes of the Ministry of Higher Education prior to the issuance of this Law to similar degrees granted by Helwan University.

Pursuant to Article 4, any provision contrary to the stipulations of this Law is repealed.

The fifth and last article provides for the publication of the Law in the Official Gazette and its implementation.

37. El-Sebaei, Labib, "Al-Jami'aat: Khutwa Ila Al-Amam.. Wa-Khutwa Ila Al-Khalf", (Universities: A Step Forward and a Step Backward), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, Issue No. 479, (August 1, 1975), PP. 36-38.

Beginning his article, the writer described the arrangements made in preparation for the commencement of the new academic year (1975/76), then criticized these arrangements on the ground that they are not based on an integral overall policy designed to develop university education and ensure the alleviation of university burdens.

Explaining the manner in which the system of admission into universities may be developed to satisfy the need for graduates on the part of the sectors or production, services and economic development of the State, the writer went on to quote the opinion of Assuit University Vice-President on the role of provincial universities in lessening the burden borne by the older universities and metropolitan cities, not overlooking their impact on the local communities in the midst of which they are established.

He then mentioned to what degree the shortage in the teaching-staff affects these provincial universities, citing the solutions advanced by Assuit University Vice-President to overcome this difficulty.

The writer concluded his article with a discussion of the system of external students as it now stands, saying it increases the burdens on universities. He supported his opinion by quoting the President of Cairo University to the effect that this system should be restricted to working students and housewives.

38. "Surat Jami'at Al-Qanah Kama Yaraha Asatizat Al-Jami'aat", (The Picture of the Canal University As Viewed by University Professors), "Al-Masaa" newspaper, 19th year, Issue No. 6911, (August 3, 1975), P. 3

In this press coverage, the views of a number of men responsible for higher education as well as university professors on how the projected Canal University should be are given.

Following a distinction made between a higher institute and a university faculty as to possibilities and laboratories, the writer warned against transforming the existing higher institutes in Port Said into university faculties. A number of faculties were suggested for the proposed university, such as a faculty for land reclamation and another for marine technology. Substantiating views by university professors are quoted.

The press coverage also dealt with the manner in which the problem of shortage in university teaching bodies may be tackled, reporting the opinion of some professors in this respect.

39. Dunia, Hamed, "Haqayiq Amam Al-Jami'aat", (Facts before Universities), "Al-Akhabar" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 7223, (August 13, 1975), P. 10

Following a statistical introduction demonstrating the large numbers of students completing the General and Technical Secondary Education stage with its three types, as well as Men and Women Teacher Training Colleges, the writer showed the impact of such large numbers on the expansion of higher and university education. He discussed the phenomenon of high grades by students in the Secondary Education Certificate Examinations, also showing its impact on the standard of higher and university education.

Calling upon the Higher Council for Universities to study this problem, the writer advanced some solutions which he deemed appropriate, inviting the Council to take them into consideration .

40. El-Sebaei, Labib, "Al-Jami'aat... Wa-Muhawalah Ukhra Lil-Iqtirab Min Al-Jami'aat", (Universities : A New Attempt for Approaching Universities), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, Issue No. 480, (August 15, 1975), PP. 40-41.

After elaborating on the true role of universities in educating students and developing their distinctive personalities, the writer reviewed the opinion of the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Higher Education on the gap existing between professors and

students, saying that this gap has a weakening effect on the educational process.

Detecting the reasons for such gap, he mentioned how students may be cared for academically, athletically and socially.

In conclusion, the writer referred to the new Regulation issued by Cairo University in connection with the University Students' Hospital, showing its effect on affording health care for Cairo University students. The views of both the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and the Secretary-General of Cairo University on this Regulation were reported by the writer.

41. El-Haggagi, Mohamed Abdu, "Jam'et Qena... Kayfa Nuriduha", (The University of Qena and How We Want it to be", "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 22nd year, Issue No. 7904, (August 17, 1975), P. 5

As a prelude to his article, the writer discussed the impact of provincial universities on the respective societies where they are established. He described how the University of Qena, once established, would change the entire face of the society in that Governorate. He pointed to the difficulties which this university would encounter, mentioning in this respect the lack of a teaching body, made increasingly difficult by the fact that no professors could possibly be seconded from other universities, considering the remoteness of Qena. He showed the effect of this problem on students.

The writer pointed to the methods which would help provincial universities to develop, mentioning the need for conforming the university to the conditions of the provincial towns where faculties are built.

He called for an expansion in the building of hostel and dormitory facilities for men and women, adding that the university should be freed from all routine and bureaucracy in order that it might take wide strides in achieving its aims.

42. 'Ubaid, 'Abdullah, "Al-Jami'ah Al-Ahliyah Darourah", (The National University is a Must), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 101st year, Issue No. 40423, (August 30, 1975), P. 9

In his introduction, the writer mentioned that Egypt's geographical position among the surrounding countries and the outstanding ability of its university professors have had their effect on attracting the young men of these countries to seek enrolment in Egyptian universities and institutes.

After explaining that no room was adequately available in Egyptian universities to absorb the large influx of students from these countries, the writer said that the solution lay in the creation of a national university.

He went on to discuss the scientific and cultural aims which this university was expected to achieve, concluding his article with an enumeration of the factors insuring its success.

Faculties And Universities, Problems of

43. Balba', 'Abdul Mone'Im, "Qadaya Jami'iyah", (University Issues), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, Issue No. 481, (September 1, 1975), PP. 38-39 plus 63.

After reviewing a number of issues which confront university education, the writer advanced some suggestions deemed appropriate for solving them.

Significant among the problems enumerated by the writer is the problem of amassing large numbers of students in universities. Commenting on this problem, he mentioned its effect on teachers, on laboratories in practical faculties and on the standard of university education in general. He indicated that the solution for this problem lies in the expansion of building and proper equipment of provincial universities.

Discussing the problem of professor-student ratio , he said that a professor's share of students has increased as a result of the expansion in loaning university professors to other countries. Pointing to the impact

of such condition on university education, he said that the problem should be handled in the same manner as American universities meet their own problems.

Concluding his article, the writer explained how the Central Agency Academic Books and Educational Aids may provide a solution for the problem of the academic book, recalling in this respect, the reasons for the failure of the University Textbook Organization, predecessor of the Central Agency.

Faculties And Universities, Regulations of

44. El-Sebaei, Labib, "Qulliyat Al-'Ilam...Wa Laihah Drasiyah Liawwal Marrah, Hal Tanjah ma' Naqs Al-Imkaniyat", (The Faculty of Information and an Academic Regulation for the First Time; Will It Succeed in spite of the Shortage in Possibilities?), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, Issue No. 481, (September 1, 1975), PP. 40-41.

In his introduction, the writer emphasized the significance of the newly-issued Internal Regulation for the Faculty of Information showing its impact on the progress of work in the Faculty. He reviewed the problems encountered by the Faculty, focussing on the lack of buildings and the shortage in teaching staff.

The writer quoted the opinion of the Secretary-General of the Higher Council of Universities and the Secretary-General of Cairo University on the amendments contained in the Regulation regarding students' examinations, promotion from one class to another and the courses of study stressed in the Regulation.

In conclusion, the writer reported the views of the Dean of the Faculty on its system of admission, saying that it would be vital to interview candidates before admittance to the Faculty through the Coordination Office.

45. El-Sebaei, Labib, "Laihah Jadidah Wa-Malamih Hamma Li-Tatweer Al-Jami'aat", (New Regulation and Important Features of University Development), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, Issue No. 481, (September 15, 1975), PP. 42-43.

Following an introduction in which the writer highlighted the most important features of the Implementation Regulation of the Law Organizing Universities, he reviewed the new trends embodied in the Regulation as viewed by The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Higher Education, especially as concerns the policy of keeping the doors wide open before contacts with universities of world reputation, coordinating efforts between universities in nominating professors for loaning to foreign countries and representing universities at scientific conferences.

He defined the powers vested in the Supreme Council of Universities as set forth in the Regulation and the functions of the various committees which are to be established pursuant to the Regulation, being the Committee for Laboratories and Scientific Instruments, the Committee for University Libraries and the Committee for University Installations.

Describing the manner in which academic circles are to be formed among similar departments in faculties and institutes, the writer elaborated on the functions of these circles.

Concluding his article, he mentioned the five committees contemplated under the Regulation and due to be formed at faculty level and explained the respective functions of each.

Students

46. Qassem, Adel, "Al-Harakah Al-Tullabiyah Bayna Al-Tamazzuq Wal Wisayah", (The Students' Movement : Frustration versus Tutelage", "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 22nd year, Issue No. 7858, (July 2, 1975), P. 5

At the outset, the writer related the role of the students' movement in backing leadership in its pursuit to realize the aims of the masses. In support of his argument, he cited some nationalist stands taken by students' movements. After referring to certain hazards encountered in the performance of the movements' role, the writer pointed to

the consequences of such hazards. In this respect, he discussed the students-professors distorted relationship, the attempt to contain certain groups of students in the form of regional leagues or youth associations and the split of students into political p rties.

The article concluded with a discussion of the role of the Political Organization in universities in the face of such dangers.

STUDENTS' ADMISSION

47. El-Sebaei, Labib, "Mashakil Al-Qubul Bil-Jami'aat... Hal Tantahi Bi-Wad' Nizam Jadid?", (Problems of Admission into Universities; Will They End if A New System Is Adopted?), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, Issue No. 478, (July 15, 1975), PP. 40-41.

Beginning his article, the writer emphasized the importance of a re-consideration of the system of admission into universities and institutes, indicating the shortcomings of the present procedure and explaining the difficulties which preclude the Coordination Office from the proper performance of its function.

Some suggestions made by responsible people to overcome these difficulties were given by the writer who, subsequently, reported the new rules laid by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Higher Education for admission in the forthcoming year (1976/77).

Concluding his article, the writer quoted the views of some university professors on the guarantees which induce new students admitted in provincial faculties to settle down, along with their views on the system of admission which should be adopted in Cairo and Ein Shams Universities.

48. Muharram, Mohamed Reda, "Maktab Al-Tansiq Wa-Tufan Al-Istithnaat", (The Coordination Office and a Flood of Exceptions), "Al-Tali'ah" magazine, 11th year, Issue No. 8, (August 1975), PP. 51-57.

As a prelude to his article, the writer reviewed the circumstances and considerations which led to the creation of the Office of Coordination of Admission into Universities in the middle 1950's. He described

the attempts made during the years of experimentation with this coordination procedure to distribute students on the three sections of higher institutes (Commercial, Agricultural and Industrial) through oral tests and interviews and through testing the abilities of candidates applying for entering athletic and technical institutes, adopting such tests as a basis for admission.

Commenting on the experiment of the so-called preparatory or orientation year at Al-Azhar University, the writer explained that the outcome of this experiment is to create a system of exceptions in admission into universities.

Concluding his article, the writer mentioned why he was prompted to bring up this subject. He pointed to the volume of exceptions allowed and listed the categories enjoying such exceptions and admitted to universities and institutes through the Coordination Office. Some suggestions were put forward by the author on how to face such trespasses. As an illustration of the groups enjoying exceptions, the writer gave two statistical tables, one showing the number of students enjoying exceptional treatment in admission in universities and the other demonstrating the number of excluded students entering institutes.

49. 'Askar, 'Abdul Nabi, "Mudat Al-Istitnaat Bain Talabat Al-Thanawiyah Al-'Aammah", (The Fashion of Exceptions Among Students of the General Secondary Examination), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 22nd year, Issue No. 7899, (August 12, 1975), P. 5

Following an introduction on the equality of all students sitting for the General Secondary Examination, the writer questioned the constitutionality of the exceptions granted to some holders of the Secondary Certificate at the time of admission into universities.

The writer suggested other areas, far removed from the field of education, where favors and exceptions might be permitted. He listed the categories whose children enjoy such exceptions, pointing to the effect of such practice on the principle of equal opportunities for all the children in the country as well as its effect on the standard of education in Egypt.

50. "Muasherat Al-Qubul Bil-Jami'aat Wal-Ma'ahed Al-Ulia fi Al-Marahil Al-Talat", (Indicators of Admission into Universities and Higher Institutes in the Three Stages), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 101st year, Issue No. 32392, (August 18, 1975) P. 4

The article began with a review of the results of the first stage of admission into universities and higher institutes undertaken by the Office of Coordination, showing the faculties where students of the second stage in the Scientific and Literary sections may be accommodated.

It showed the faculties occupying the first place in admitting students of the first stage from both sections. It reviewed the grades required for admission into each faculty in the second stage, showing the factors determining admission and indicating that the students' declared desires, the geographical distribution of students and enrolment in military colleges have all contributed to a reduction in the grades required for admission in the second stage.

The article listed the faculties and higher and technical institutes which provide room for students in the third stage.

51. El-Shami, Tayseer Mansour, "Matlub I'adat Al-Nazar Fi Maktab Al-Tansiq", (The Coordination Bureau Should Be Reconsidered), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 22nd year, Issue No. 7906, (August 19, 1975), P. 5

Following a review of the role played by the Coordination Bureau over the last twenty years in determining admission of students into universities, the writer highlighted the passive aspects of this practice.

He mentioned how admission of high grade students into certain faculties would affect other faculties. Likewise, high grade students are deprived of entering faculties in which they may excel and, eventually join the university's teaching body. He mentioned further that repeaters who double the year and manage to obtain high grades are treated on an equal footing with students succeeding from the first time. The writer then showed the effect of this situation on university education and graduates.

In conclusion, he mentioned the criterion which should be adopted in calculating the total grades utilized as basis for admission into universities.

52. Dunia, Hamed, "Al-Qabul fi Al-Jami'aat", (Admission into Universities), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 7235, (August 27, 1975), P. 10

Beginning his article, the writer made some remarks about the result and significance of the first stage of admission into universities, showing the impact of the increasing number of students passing the General Secondary Certificate Examination and the rise in the rates of success on the future of university and higher education.

He cited examples obtained from the results of some faculties to prove that there is no link between the high grades which a student obtains in the General Secondary Examination and his success in the faculty he joins, giving the reasons therefor.

He, lastly, discussed the impact of the economic open-door policy and the need for teachers and technicians by Arab countries on the increased need for graduates of some colleges which students find undesirable.

53. Abdul Maqsud, Mohamed El-Sa'id, "Fikrat Al-Irtibat Bayna Imtihan Al-Thanawiyah Al-Ammah Wa-Mustawa Al-Qubul Bil-Jami'aat", (The Concept of Linking the General Secondary Examination to the Level of Admission into Universities), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 101st year, Issue No. 32402, (August 28, 1975), P. 5

At the outset of his article, the writer questioned the linkage between the General Secondary Examination and the levels of admission into universities and indicated the impact of such linkage on substantiating the the essence of the secondary school's function.

The writer described the functions of the secondary school as it should be, then went on to review some suggestions which would help the secondary school assert its new functions.

In this connection, the writer dealt with the non-linkage of the secondary school to the university, the belittling

of the importance of examinations in evaluating secondary school students, the re-consideration of school curricula, the increasing concern with technological, technical and practical subjects and, lastly, the substitution of the present system of two sections (Scientific and Literary) with some other system based on an expansion of selective subject.

54. El-Shami, Tayseer Mansour, "Nizam Al-Qabul Al-Hali Bil-Jami'at Khatar 'Ala Al-Talib Wa-Khatar 'Ala Al-Mujtama'", (The Present System of Admission into Universities is Dangerous to Students and Society), "Al-Ahram" newspaper 101st year, Issue No. 32402, (August 28, 1975), P. 5

In his introductory note, the writer discussed the system whereby students were oriented to universities and institutes through the medium of the Coordination Office, a practice which has been in existence in Egypt for the past twenty years.

He went on to say that this system has resulted in the appearance of special and constant trends in the testing of students. He analysed these trends to indicate the shortcomings lying behind them and to show their impact on the demand for entering a particular faculty, even though such faculty is not prepared for receiving large numbers, thus influencing the demand on other faculties.

The writer moved on to give the solutions he deemed appropriate for solving these problems, showing the results of admitting students into the faculty or institute most suitable for their aptitudes through the Coordination Office.

55. Al-Rakhawi, Yahya, "'Unuq Al-Zujajah Bayna Al-Thanawiyah Al-'Ammah Wa-Dukhul Al-Jami'ah Bayna Masouliyat Al-Sahafah Wa-Shaja'at Al-Masouleen", (The Bottleneck Between the General Secondary Examinations and Enrolment into the University Divided between the Responsibility of the Press and the Courage of Responsible Officials), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 101st year, Issue No. 32402, (August 28, 1975), P. 5

Commenting on the phenomenon of high grades obtained in the General Secondary Examination and its impact on

admission into universities, the writer related the reasons leading to such high grades, mentioning the role of the press and how it influenced such result.

The writer discussed the need for developing examinations on the ground that they simply constituted a yardstick for measuring the student's ability in the Egyptian society. He concluded his article with some suggestions for reducing the sanctity as well as the onus of examinations.

56. Ghoneim, Mohamed Mustafa, "Al-Tansiq... Wal-Flippers", (The Coordination Office and Luck), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 7240, (September 2, 1975), P. 8

Following an enumeration of the evils of the Coordination Office and an indication of its psychological effect on the members of families, the writer described the difficulties encountered by students applying to this Office in filling out the pertinent forms.

He related the factors which make enrollment in Egyptian universities through the Coordination Office more a matter of luck than a matter connected with the students' actual desires, advancing his own suggestions for a more appropriate system of admission into universities, far removed from the "wilderness" of the Coordination Office, which would enable each student to join the faculty most suited for the courses in which he had distinguished himself.

57. Dawood, Sami, "Al-Thanawiyah Al-'Aammah Wal-Qubul bil Jame'aat", (The General Secondary Examination and Admission into Universities), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 22nd year, Issue No. 7932, (September 14, 1975), P. 5

The writer of this article discussed some of the views expressed recently on the General Secondary Examinations and the system of admission into universities. In this connection, he explained how the concept of dividing the General Secondary Examinations into six local zones would affect the system of admission. He discussed the admission on the basis of the student's native province and its impact on the principle of equality of opportunities in the event of the unavailability of the particular institute or faculty which agrees with the student's aptitudes in his native province.

The writer went on to explain the system which he believed would be most appropriate in admission and which would take into consideration the student's aptitudes and inclinations.

58. El-Sebaei, Labib, "Al-Lane'qul fi Al-Thanewiyah Al-'Ammah", (The Unbelievable in the General Secondary Examinations), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 101st year, Issue No. 33417, (September 17, 1975), P. 4

In an interview with the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education, he commented on the policy of admission into universities, the phenomenon of an exceptionally high-minimum level of admission into leading faculties and its effect, the future of the General Secondary students in years to come, the chances available for students in the third and fourth stages of admission and the reasons for students' unwillingness to join the institutes for training technicians, although graduates of such institutes are much in demand.

The interview ended with a discussion on certain irregularities taking place at universities and prejudicing their reputation and tradition, notably private tutoring.

59. El-Damrawi, Said, "Rabt Siyasat Al-Qubul Bil-Jami'aat Wal-Ma'ahid Al-'Ulya Bihtiajat Al-Bilad mina Al-Quwa Al-'Amilah", (Admission Policy in Universities and Higher Institutes Linked to the Country's Needs of Manpower), "Al-Masaa" newspaper, 19th year, Issue No. 6062, (September 24, 1975), P. 3

Following an introduction in which the writer indicated the significance of educational planning, he emphasized the need for compiling data of a special nature for the long and short-term plans.

The writer then reviewed the basic principles which emerged from the discussions of the National Council for Education, Scientific Research and Technology on the educational policy and problems, citing more specifically, the acute shortage in categories of technicians, experts and skilled laborers, the need for providing fresh training to individuals discharged from the armed forces and the provision of an adequate number of teachers. Among the other subjects discussed in the National Council are the

linking of admission into universities, higher institutes and technical and vocational colleges to the country's needs, the planning and reorganization of secondary education and expansion in men and women teacher training colleges, higher technical and vocational institutes and institutes and colleges for training technicians.

Students' Associations

60. El-Sebaei, Labib, "Al-Harakah Al-Tullabiyah Ba'idan 'an Al-Wisayah", (The Students' Movement Away from Tutelage), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, Issue No. 477, (July 1, 1975), PP. 30-31.

After pointing to the advantages of the new Regulation governing Students' Associations, the writer quoted the opinion of the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Higher Education on this Regulation.

Analysing the Regulation, he mentioned the objectives of Students' Associations and the procedure for constituting Associations for University faculties, and higher institutes as well as the Council of the General Students' Associations in the Republic.

He further commented on the Association's funds and budget, describing the object of such funds and the financial guarantees for disbursements, and the role of the Financial and Administrative Controller and the State Audit in this respect.

He indicated the guarantees embodied in the Regulation for actual participation in activities.

In conclusion, the writer reviewed certain general provisions to which some students take exception on the ground that they constitute, in their opinion, a new obstacle to the freedom of movement and students' activities.

GRADUATES

61. El-Marakbi, Salah, "Laisat Kathrat Min Al-Khirrijeen", (It Is Not A Matter of Number of Graduates", "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 22nd year, Issue No. 7861, (July 5, 1975), P. 5

The writer started his article with a discussion of the educational interest shown in sciences as well as in encouraging immigration. He pointed to the impact of immigration on the Egyptian society and mentioned that university graduates were being loaned to foreign countries, indicating how such loaning could be expanded. He went on to explain how the thousands of students graduated every year could be made use of, emphasising the need for planning from the very first step of the education ladder so that graduates in all majors needed by the country might become available. In this respect, the writer cited the example of England.

LAWS AND LEGISLATIONS

See: 32, 36, 75, 83

METHODS OF TEACHING
Arabic Language

62. El-Jumbalati, Ali, "Al-Usul Al-Hadithah Li-Tadris Al-Lughah Al-'Arabiyah Wal-Tarbiyah Al-Diniyah", (Modern Methods for teaching Arabic and Religious Education), By Ali Al-Jumbalati and Abul Futuh Al-Tawansi, 2nd. edition, Cairo, Dar Nahdat Misr Lil-Tab' Wal-Nashr, 1975, 575pages.

In the introduction to this book, the writers indicated the significance, philosophy and aims of teaching Arabic in the various stages of education.

The text of the book is divided into 22 units dealing, in the following order, with: the function of the language in life, Arabic and methods of good learning, spheres of linguistic activity, reading in the first and second years primary, reading in subsequent years, reading in the preparatory and secondary stage, calligraphy and dictation, fiction and how to teach it, the psychological and educational bases for expression, linguistic drills and the principles of grammar, literature, criticism and good style, the role of the Arabic language in mobilizing nationalist feelings, the teaching of Arabic under the supervision of the class teacher, the language and educational aids, extra-curricula activities in the field of linguistics, the teacher and the curricula,

the teacher of Arabic in a new era, the senior teacher and his technical and administrative duties, the senior teacher in men and women teacher training colleges, religious education and the teaching of its branches and, lastly, the twentysecond unit which deals with the development of Arabic and religious education in order to become consistent with the spirit of this age.

Arabic Language-Primary schools

63. Radwan, Mohamed Mohamed, "Dalil Al-Mu'allim fi Tadris Kitab Al-Qiraah Al-'Arabiyah Al-jadidah Li-Saff Al-Awwal Al-Ibtidaei", (A Teacher's Guide to the Teaching of the New Arabic Reading Book for First Year Primary), by Mohamed Mohamed Radwan et al, Cairo, Ministry of Education, 1975, 8 P.

The Guide began with an introduction on its importance to the teacher of Arabic reading in the first year primary. It listed the contents of the text book of reading in the first year primary and showed the method adopted in presenting its material.

The Guide further enumerated the advantages of the book of reading for the first year primary in that it began with isolating the alphabet then used simple words. It also showed the care exercised by the authors in selecting their topics and vocabulary.

After emphasizing the importance of the drills contained in the book, the authors explained how this book may be used by teachers and the factors which teachers should take into consideration at the time of teaching.

Art Education - Primary Schools

64. Al-Ahwal, 'Atiyyat, "Dalil Al-Mu'allim fi Al-Tarbiyah Al-Fanniyah Lil-Saff Al-Rabi' Al-Ibtidaei", (A Teacher's Guide to Art Education for the Fourth Year Primary), by 'Atiyyat Al-Ahwal, Mahmoud Al-Nabawi Al-Shal and 'Abdul 'Azim Al-Bujairmi, Cairo, Dar-Al-Maaref, 1975. 46 pages plus plates.

Following a synopsis on the Guide's significance to the teacher of art education in the fourth year primary, an introduction explains the importance of art education

in the life of people in general and the educated people in particular.

The Guide then gives a review of the various subjects included in art education in the fourth year primary, showing the aims of teaching each subject, the methods of teaching and the procedure for evaluating pupils in order to find out the amount of knowledge acquired in each subject.

Among the teaching subjects dealt with at length in the Guide are: the scope of artistic expression, the field of decorative designs, collective work and, lastly, the field of handicrafts.

The Guide ended with a set of plates and graphic art work executed by children in the fourth year primary to illustrate to teachers some of the trends they represent.

Christian Religion - Primary Schools

65. Youssef, Youssef Khalil, "Kitab Al-Mu'allim fi Tadris Al-Tarbiyah Al-Diniyah Al-Masihiyah Li-Saffayn Al-Awwal Wal-Thani Bil-Marhalah Al-Ibtidaiyah", (A Teacher's Text-Book for Teaching the Christian Religion to First and Second Years Primary), by Youssef Khalil Youssef and Sobhi Atallah Saif, Cairo, Ministry of Education, 1975, 171 pages.

The introduction to this guide explains its importance to men and women teachers of the Christian religion in the primary stage.

Four chapters follow the introduction; the first deals with the aims of teaching Christianity in the primary cycle and the second presents an analysis of the curricula in the first and second years primary.

Chapter 3 is concerned with the methods of teaching the various branches of the curricula, while the fourth and last is devoted by the authors to a discussion of the methods for preparing and applying the syllabus.

In this respect, the authors deal with lessons taught in the first year primary dividing them into five units, while those in the second year primary are divided into four.

Civics - Primary Schools

66. El-Serafi, Youssef Mohamed, "Dalil Al-Mu'allim fi Tadris Wa-Taqdim Al-Mawad Al Ijtima'iyah Li-Saff Al-Sadis Al-Ibtidaei", (A Teacher's Guide to the Teaching and Presentation of Civics to the Sixth Year Primary), Cairo, Ministry of Education, 1975, 85 P.

Following a review of the curricula of history and geography in the sixth year primary, the Guide showed how the curricula is distributed over the weekly periods and months of the school year.

The Guide is then divided into two parts, the first consists of three units. The first of these units is devoted to the geography of the Arab Nation and the outside world, while the second reviews the geography of the greater Arab Nation and the third deals with the geography of foreign countries maintaining relations with the greater Arab Nation.

Part 2 outlines the modern history of the greater Arab Nation in three units. The first unit deals with the Ottomans and the Arab World until the close of the Eighteenth Century, while the second deals with the Nineteenth Century and the third is devoted to the Arab World in the Twentieth Century.

Each unit reviews the various aspects of the subjects taught and the aim of teaching them as well as some practical directions on the methods of teaching each subject.

Modern Mathematics

67. Mohamed, 'Awatef Ibrahim, "Ta'lim Al-Tifl Al-Riyadiyat Al-Hadithah 'an Tariq Al-Nashat", (Teaching Modern Mathematics to the Child through Extra-Curricular Activities), by 'Awatef Ibrahim Mohamed, Introduced and revised by Yahya Hamed Hendam, Cairo, Dar Al-Nahdah Al-'Arabiyah, 1975, 9 P. (Series of books on methods of teaching mathematics).

Following an introduction on the importance of utilizing subjects and situations derived from real life in teaching mathematics, the book reviewed the new approach to the teaching of modern mathematics. It dealt with the basic concepts on which the logical and mathematical thinking rest and explained, in this respect, the method of expressing

a logical conclusion through the demonstration of logical processes (i.e. negation, contiguity and difference). The book further explained the method of assembling objects in groups and creating a relationship between a couple or more of these objects. It then dealt with the spatial and temporal concepts, explained the method of expression through charts and described some games which help in developing the mathematical thinking of children in nurseries.

In conclusion, it described the method of utilizing cards in planning modern mathematical problems for children in nurseries and kindergarten schools.

Modern Mathematics-Primary Schools

68. Al-Azhari, Mohamed Fahmi, "Dalil Al-Mu'allim Li-Tadris Al-Riyadiyat Al-Hadithah Li-Saff Al-Awwal Al-Ibtidaei", (A Teacher's Guide to the Teaching of Modern Mathematics to First Year Primary), By Mohamed Fahmi Al-Azhari, Ahmed Salahuddin Abu Seif and Hanafi Hassan El-Sadr, Cairo, Ministry of Education, 1975, 12 P.

The guide began with a review of the procedure for selecting the instruments necessary for teaching modern mathematics to the pupils in the first year primary. Following a description of geometry taught in this class, the Guide indicated the instruments which would be needed to demonstrate courses.

It contained some advice to teachers of modern mathematics on how to proceed in teaching the new concepts of this subject.

The guide reproduced questions which a teacher might pose to pupils in order to test their comprehension of modern mathematics and explained the manner in which these questions might be posed.

Sciences

69. Abdul Gawwad, Ahmed Fuad, "Al-Ma'mal fi Tadris Al-'Ulum", (The Laboratory in the Teaching of Sciences), Cairo, Anglo-Egyptian Bookshop, 1975, 19 P.

The material of the book is divided by the author into seven chapters.

Chapter 1 consists of an introduction which explains the purpose of writing this book and the need for education to adapt itself to the changing needs. It reviewed the problems of teaching sciences in the secondary stage of general education.

Chapter 2 discusses the function of the laboratory and the extent to which it is needed, as well as the reasons for resorting to laboratories in the secondary school. It enumerates the different courses where instruments and tools are required as a means for demonstration.

In Chapter 3, a discussion is made of the use of laboratories in demonstrating science courses, while Chapter 4 relates the history of introducing laboratories in educational institutes.

Chapter 5 is devoted to an explanation of the teaching methods in general education with the assistance of laboratories, while Chapter 6 gives examples of some activities carried in laboratories in general education.

The seventh and last chapter reviews the future of laboratories in teaching sciences as foreseen by the authors.

A list of foreign bibliographical references is given at the end of the book.

Sciences-Primary Schools

70. Tantawi, Ahmed Mahmoud, "Dalil Al-Mu'allim fi Al-'Ulum Al-Musawwarah Li-Saff Al-Thani Al-Ibtidaei", (A Teacher's Guide to Illustrated Sciences for Second Year Primary), by Ahmed Mahmoud Tantawi, Sami Ibrahim Zeitoun and Hassan Kamel El-Rifaei, Cairo, Ministry of Education, 1975, 62 P.

The book began with a review of the units of which the science curriculum in the second year primary consists and how these units are divided on the available weekly periods. These units, numbering three, deal with zoology, botany and the human being and his food.

In each unit, the subjects taught are given together with the suggested activities necessary for demonstration and a review of the manner in which the text-book may be utilized in teaching.

In conclusion, the book explained the methods which a teacher may adopt to evaluate and assess his students, notably: the method of card sorting, the method of the hairy blackboard, the completion tests, the rearrangement tests, the alternate-response tests, the true and false tests, the multiple-choice tests and, lastly, the observation tests.

NURSERIES

71. Abdul Moneim, Bushra, "Min Ayna Nabdaa Hal Mushkilat Al-Ta'lim", (Where Do We Start Solving the Problems of Education), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 22nd year, Issue No. 7939, (September 21, 1975), P. 5

At the beginning of his article, the writer defined the pros and cons of the Egyptian educational system. He divided education into four stages, beginning with the pre-school stage and ending with university.

Special attention was focussed by the author on the pre-school stage, reviewing, in this connection, the practice of France, the Soviet Union and Federal Germany and indicating the extent of interest shown by these countries in this level.

Dealing with the shortcomings of the pre-school level in Egypt, the writer said the absence of children's literature and theater affects Egyptian children.

In explaining the methods envisaged for the promotion of the pre-school level, the writer emphasized the importance of creating a General Organization for Children's Culture. Following an explanation of the role of the proposed Organization, the writer said a link should be established between what a child learns at the nursery and the manner in which he is brought up at home.

72. Mustafa, Aisha, "Qalilatun Jiddan Dur Al-Hadanah Wa Katiratun Jidan Mata'ib Al-Ummahat", (Too Little Are the Nurseries and Too Much Are the Mothers' Difficulties), "Akher Sa'a" magazine, Issue No. 2135, (September 24, 1975), PP. 24-27.

The article begins with a review of the problem of looking after the children of working mothers in Egypt while they

are tied up in their jobs. It discusses the present condition of nurseries, describes their status and shows the manner in which children in nurseries are treated and the effect of such treatment on them.

It goes on to review the opinion of both the responsible people and the working mothers on the aims and objectives of these nurseries, the condition of their teachers, the manner in which they are selected and the problems they face during their work.

The article then demonstrates the proper way for treating children in nurseries and the teaching subjects they should learn during this period. It also discusses the methods for improving the standard of nursery teachers.

PARENTS AND CHILDREN

73. 'Abdul Kader, Samir, "Maza Yureed Al-Abaa?... Wa-Maza Yureed Al-Abnaa?", (What Do Parents Want? And What Do Children Want?), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 7242, (September 4, 1975), P. 10

In this article, the writer reviewed the outcome of a questionnaire conducted by the National Council for Social and Criminal Research among a group of parents and a group of children selected from secondary schools and universities representing both sexes and not exceeding the age of 20.

In presenting the conclusions of this questionnaire, the writer spoke of the advantages and disadvantages of the struggle between generations.

The writer revealed the results of the questionnaire which reflected the opinion of the sample selected on obedience to parents, parent's intervention in the selection of their children's friends, friendship between boys and girls and parents' intervention in the marriage of their children.

PERSONNEL, PROMOTION OF

74. Gharib, Samira, "Kibar Rijal Al-Tarbiyah Wal-Ta'lim fi Maqa'id Al-Talameez min Ajl Al-Tarqiyah", (Senior Officials of the Ministry of Education Back in Classrooms for the Sake of Securing Promotions), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 7239, (September 1, 1975), P. 3

At the outset of her article, the writer described the measures adopted this year for the first time to implement an experiment for the promotion of senior officials of the Ministry of Education to posts of Deputy Directors of Education or similar jobs.

After listing the conditions required in nominees for such posts, the writer interviewed some such nominees on this experiment, comparing it to the method of promotion on the basis of choice.

The writer showed the merits of the personal interviews conducted with nominees and referred to the subjects which the examining committee discussed with candidates for promotion, saying that some measures must be taken in respect of candidates who prove successful but no higher jobs are available for them.

75. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations..etc., "Ministerial Resolution No. 136 dated September 24, 1975 in Connection with the Rules Governing Appointment to Organizational, Administrative, Specialized, Library and Technical Jobs in the Ministry of Education", Cairo, the Minister's Cabinet, Ministry of Education, 1975. 20 P.

This Resolution falls into eight Articles followed by the Rules to be observed in filling all kinds of jobs in the Ministry of Education.

Article 1 prescribes the powers of the Directorates of Education.

Article 2 describes the conditions to be taken into account at the time of appointment to higher jobs.

As for Article 3, it determines the order of priorities for prospective candidates, while Article 4 specifies the rules for occupying vacant jobs in Governorates.

Article 5 deals with the rules for promotions by way of exception within a rate of 5%, while Article 6 is concerned with interviews conducted with incumbents before appointment to leadership jobs.

Article 7 stipulates that the Rules appended to the Resolution shall be observed at the time of appointment to higher jobs, while Article 8 specifies the responsibility for implementing this Resolution.

Appended Rules are divided into four Chapters; the First Chapter deals with the ladder of jobs; the Second is concerned with the rules governing transfers and promotions for the first time; the Third Chapter deals with general rules for appointment to higher jobs, while the Fourth and last Chapter is concerned with conditions to be fulfilled before nomination to higher jobs.

The Resolution ends with a Table listing jobs in the financial and administrative sectors.

PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION - PRIMARY SCHOOLS

76. El-Nahhas, Mohamed Kamel, "Usul Al-Tarbiyah Wa-Tatbiqatihah fi Al-Madrasah Al-Ibtidaiyah", (Principles of Education and their Application to the Primary School), by Mohamed Kamel El-Nahhas et al, Cairo, Ministry of Education, Vol. 3, 206 pages.

Following an introduction stressing the importance of this book to students of both sexes in men and women teacher training colleges, the text is spread out over seven chapters.

Chapter 1 deals with personality and how to measure and evaluate it. The second chapter is concerned with the evaluation of classwork in school, explaining its philosophy, the essential steps in the process of evaluation and the different bases on which it depends as well as the various ways for assessing classwork.

Chapter 3 deals with counselling and orientation in primary schools, defines counselling and shows its relation to the function of the primary school, the types of counselling and the manner in which pupils are counselled.

The fourth chapter is devoted to a treatment of some of the universal problems prevalent among primary school pupils, such as telling lies, pilferage, running away from school and introversion.

Chapter 5 is concerned with a study of the primary sch ol teacher and his role and duties as an educator and social leader and his school functions; while Chapter 6 deals with the primary school as to its location, buildings, installations, social and administrative interrelations,

and its relations with the various levels of educational authorities.

The seventh and last chapter presents a discussion of the problems of primary education notably, the problems of spreading this type of education, the density of classrooms and the falling standard of primary education.

To each of the seven chapters of this book is appended a list of references for the sake of more detailed studies on each respective subject.

POST-GRADUATE STUDIES

77. Dawood, Sami, "Al-Dirasat Al-'Ulia Wal-Funun", (Post-Graduate Studies and Arts), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 22nd year, Issue No. 7869, (July 13, 1975), P. 5

At the outset of his article, the writer demonstrated the significance of the Academy of Arts and Underlined the reasons for its failure in achieving its scientific and academic goals. In this respect, he mentioned that the Academy was still new and understaffed, but added that with the issuance of the Academy's Law of 1970 and the application of the Salary Scale Law of 1975 to the Academy's demonstrators and teaching staff, the gaps in the faculty were filled.

Discussing the basss for training the teaching staff of the Academy, the writer called for a broader base of demonstrators and for the initiation of post-graduate studies along with assigning of some state scholarships to the Academy's demonstrators.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

78. 'Atallah, Subhi, "Nahwa Islubin Amtal Bil-Madrasah Al-Ibtidaiyah", (Towards an Ideal System in the Primary School), "Al-Raed" magazine of teachers, 20th year, Issue No. 3, (September 1975), PP. 38-41.

In his introduction, the writer emphasized the importance of adopting the democratic system in the primary school and defined the responsibilities of each of the headmaster,

the inspector and the section head in escuring the implementation of this system. He indicated the responsibilities of the section absorbing pupils who have reached the age of compulsory education, in distributing the teaching staff on various schools, in evaluating schools, headmasters and teachers, and in providing the necessary studies for the training of headmasters and teachers. Likewise, the writer indicated the programmes which should be covered by teaching.

Commenting on the responsibilities and duties of inspectors of the different subjects, he criticized the separatism existing in supervisory jobs of the primary education, showing its causes emanating from the separation between the inspectors of the school subjects in the primary stage and the section inspector.

PRIVATE TUTORING

79. El Battat, Mohamed, "Al-Durus Al-Khususiyah.. Wal Mudarres Al-Muftra 'Alaih", (Private Tutoring and the Maligned Teacher), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 22nd year, Issue No. 7903, (August 16, 1975), P. 5

Referring to the reasons why pupils resort to private tutoring, the writer mentioned notably the density of class rooms, the widespread system of terms applied to primary and intermediate teaching, the school work credit given to pupils and the shortage in teachers and school buildings, all of which have their impact on the problem of private lessons.

The writer also discussed the effect of private tutoring on the teacher himself as regards his health, leisure and family happiness, and concluded by devising some suggestions which, in his opinion, would adequately do away with this phenomenon.

READING

80. Nasruddin, Ahmed, "Hatta Yatamakkan Kull Shab Min Al Qiraah", (So That Each Young Man May Be Able To Read), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 101st year, Issue No. 32390, (August 16, 1975), P. 9

Following a discussion on how high prices of books and pamphlets influence the reading habits of people, making reading a sort of luxury afforded only by the able, the writer pointed to the bad consequences of this state of affairs on our young men.

He then elaborated on the solution contemplated for this problem, including the utilization of assembling places, such as gardens and public squares, in establishing wooden libraries or simple buildings supplied with cultural books dealing with subjects of general interest.

The writer showed how such libraries may be supplied with books and pamphlets and also how they may be run.

Concluding his article, he explained the effect of such libraries and reading corners on the enlightenment of youth and other members of the society who are desirous of educating themselves and so fight illiteracy.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

81. Bisar, Mohamed Abdul Rahman, "Al-Ta'lim Al-Dini fi Misr", (Religious Education in Egypt), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 101st year, Issue No. 32396, (August 22, 1975), P. 11

In the course of an interview accorded by the Deputy Shaikh of Al-Azhar, he discussed the problem of expansion in the buildings of faculties and branches of Al-Azhar University whereas no parallel expansion was taking place in the buildings of primary, preparatory and secondary institutes of Al-Azhar. In this regard, he explained why the demand on entering Al-Azhar institutes was not so great, saying that the University had plans in this respect.

Discussing women education at Al-Azhar, he explained the reasons for the belated introduction of feminine education at Al-Azhar, adding that plans were underway to transform the Faculty of Islamic Women into a full-fledged university for women.

Concluding his interview, the Deputy Shaikh discussed why religious education had failed to achieve its aims in schools and devised solutions for this problem.

82. Abul Magd, El-Sayed, "Al-Haram Al-Maqlub Wa-Kayfa Ya'tadil", (The Inverted Pyramid and How To Set It Right), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 7258, (September 23, 1975), P. 3

Commenting on religious education in Egypt, the writer noted that while there was a growing demand on higher religious education, the demand in the primary, preparatory and secondary religious education levels was subsiding.

In support of his argument, he reproduced the results of a comprehensive field survey undertaken in the various educational stages of the institutes of Al-Azhar in Cairo revealing the extent of shortage in the number of religious institutes required in the primary, preparatory and secondary stages. The survey further revealed to what extent the existing buildings of institutes are adequate as domicles for education.

The writer revealed the extent of interest shown in higher religious education in terms of the growing number of institutes and the adequacy of the buildings.

In conclusion, he pointed to the ways in which religious education could be reformed.

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION

83. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations...etc., Ministerial Resolution No. 133 dated September 17; 1975 in Connection With the Councils for Classes in Primary Schools, Cairo, Cabinet of the Minister, Ministry of Education, 1975, 6 stencil pages.

This Resolution consists of three Articles in addition to an appended Regulation for Class Councils in Primary Schools falling in sixteen articles.

Pursuant to Article 1, Class Councils are to be established in Forms 4 to 6, while Article 2 stipulates that the objectives of the Councils are set forth in the appended Regulation.

Article 3 pertains to the implementation of the Resolution.

The Articles of the Regulation set forth the aims of such Councils, the conditions for nomination to the Council's membership, the procedure for electing Council members,

the manner in which a follow-up committee is constituted to pursue the activities and functions of Class Councils, the procedure for electing rapporteurs for each separate class and the manner in which a Students' Council is constituted in classes and the functions thereof.

Lastly, the Regulation lays down the financial and administrative rules for these Councils.

SCHOOL NUTRITION

84. Abdul Tawwab, Mohamed, "Isalu Anfusukum Min Al Aan: Hall Tastati' Wajbah Ghizaiyah An Tuqif Tasarrub 200,000 Telmiz Min Al-Madares?, (Ask Yourselves From Now: Can One Meal Stop the Infiltration of 200,000 Students from Schools?)"Al-Ahram" newspaper, 101st year, Issue No. 32358, (July 15, 1975), P. 7

Following a definition of "infiltration", the writer discussed the effect of low income on students' infiltration from primary schools in villages and popular quarters. He reviewed the opinion of experts on education and nutrition on how a full meal provided to school children encourages their poor parents to continue sending them to school.

The writer discussed the findings of a study conducted on the volume of student infiltration in the first stage, i.e., the students who joined the first year primary in 1966/67, following them up until the end of the stage in 1971/72.

He analyzed briefly some studies undertaken by some research workers of the National Council for Social Research on this problem.

In conclusion, the writer quoted the opinion of the Director General of Primary Education on the effects of the re-introduction of school meals on reducing the infiltration rate.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

85. "Abhatuna Al-'Ilmiyah fi Wadin, Wa-Abhat Al-'Alam fi Wadin Akhar... Jami'atuna la Tashtarik fi Al-Dawriyat Al-'Ilmiyah ... Wa-Markaz Al-Buhut Laysa Ladayhi Jadid",

(Our Scientific Research Belongs to One World and World Research Belongs to Another... Our Universities Do not Subscribe to Scientific Periodicals...and the Centre of Research Has Nothing New), "Al-Masaa" newspaper, 19th year, Issue No. 6939, (August 31, 1975), P. 3

The article stresses the importance of scientific periodicals to men of research and university professors, saying that Egyptian universities are not interested in subscribing to scientific periodicals and showing the effect of this phenomenon on the teaching body of universities, and explaining the reasons for such negligence.

The article relates the efforts exerted by some university professors to overcome this difficulty and mentions that some faculties face difficulties in publishing their own scientific periodicals on a regular basis.

In conclusion, the article points to the means of overcoming the obstacles barring subscription in scientific periodicals and preventing certain faculties from publishing their scientific bulletins.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

86. El-Shami, Tayseer Mansour, "'Ouyoub Al-Ta'lim Al-Thanawi", (Defects of Secondary Education), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 22nd year, Issue No. 7913, (August 26, 1975), P. 5

In his article, the writer enumerated some defects in the present system of education in Egypt, explaining their causes and their effect on higher education, on the students themselves and on the society.

Among the defects discussed are: lack of coordination between what a student studies in the secondary stage and at the university level, stagnation of the systems of examinations in this stage and, lastly, division of students into scientific and literary majoring with no regard to individual differences or to the respective aptitudes of each student.

The writer then reviewed the methods which are deemed conducive to the treatment of these defects.

87. El-Barade'i, Mohamed Mustafa, "Sighah Jadidah Lil-Ta'lim Al-Thanawi", (A New Formula for Secondary Education), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 101st year, Issue No. 32432, (September 27, 1975), P. 6

The article reviewed the declarations made by the Minister of Education on the introduction of a suitable formula for secondary education in Egypt which would eliminate the barriers between the general secondary education and the technical education with its ensuing effect on the labor market and admission into universities.

The writer reviewed the findings contained in a report prepared by a Committee comprising the representatives of the various sectors of the Ministry, the National Council for Educational Research, the National Council for Education, the People's Assembly, the Higher Council of Universities, the faculties of education and the UNESCO National Committee.

The report studied the substitution of the present system of education with the comprehensive school system, showing the basis for and the characteristics of such system.

The article ended with a review of the steps which were to be taken in order to implement the contents of the report of the above-mentioned Committee.

SPORTS EDUCATION

88. Lutfi, Abdul Fattah, "Al-Tarbiyah Al-Riyadiyah", (Sports Education), by Abdul Fattah Lutfi, Mursi Fahmi Ibrahim and Ibrahim Ahmed Salama, Cairo, Ministry of Education, 1975, 165 P.

In the introduction to the book, a review was made of the subjects discussed therein which are divided into three parts.

The first part consists of three chapters dealing with the stages of growth which are vital and should be studied by a teacher of sports education. These stages are divided into two age groups, being 6 to 8 and 8 to 10. A description is then given of courses of sports education and the secure and safe methods of teaching sports.

The second part comprises four chapters which explain some games and drills, notably: volley ball, gymnastics, and drills.

The third and last part contains model lessons of sports education for boys and girls.

TEACHERS

89. El-Shirbini, Mohamed, "Mushkilat Al-Ta'lim fi Al-Mua'llim Wa Laysa Fi Al-Muta'allim", (The Problem of Teaching is One of Teachers Rather Than One of Students), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 7199, (July 16, 1975), P. 8

The writer mentioned at the beginning of his article two educational facts on which all educators agree namely, that each stage of growth has its own characteristics and that the teacher alone can treat the problems of a student.

It follows, according to the writer, that attention should be given to the development of capable teachers.

After reviewing the criteria for preparing such teachers, the writer indicated that teachers must be encouraged to raise their own standard.

In conclusion, it was emphasized that the condition of teachers should be improved so that the problem of education in Egypt may find its solution.

Teachers, Conditions of

90. El-Shami, Tayseer Mansur, "Kaif Nusli Wad' Al-Mu'allim Al-Misri", (How to Improve the Condition of the Egyptian Teacher?), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 22nd year, Issue No. 7906, (August 22, 1975), P. 5

In his introduction, the writer pointed to the need for giving due attention to the student in the institutes of education and teacher training colleges as a basis for reforming the condition of the teacher. He divided his article into two parts. The first dealt with the methods of consolidating faculties of education by

providing them with libraries and laboratories, the need for reconsidering the system of rewards so that the major part of such rewards might be used as an incentive for students to join faculties of education and the need for reforming the conditions of teachers so that gifted students might enrol in faculties of education. The second part of the article was devoted to a discussion of the benefits which teachers should enjoy, including an allowance for devoting all their time to teaching, a system of promotions linked to the results achieved by the teachers, a reduction in the number of periods assigned to teachers and a fair opportunity offered to all teachers to benefit by the system of loaning to foreign countries as a means for boosting their material status.

Teachers, Problems of

91. Kamel, Madiha, "Mashakil Al-Mudarrisat", (Problems of Women Teachers), "Al-Musawwar" magazine, Issue No. 2655, (August 29, 1975), PP. 58-59.

This article outlines the discussions which took place among some ladies of the Ministry of Education, including mistresses, inspectors and administrators, on the problems faced by women teachers. The article enumerated the problems of nurseries and devised means for facing them. It also discussed the problems of accommodations for women living away from home, whether at the commencement of their teaching career, or at the time of their promotion to higher posts and the manner in which this problem is met.

In this connection, the article dealt with the need for building special dormitories for mistresses on school grounds, adding that the Teachers' Association has adopted a scheme for building dormitories in each Governorate for mistresses living away from home.

The article also discussed the problem of requiring mistresses to be available at school all day and the case of women teachers assigned to boys' schools, with all the problems involved.

Teachers, Shortage Met

92. El-Tahawi, Lamis, "Kayfa Yumkin Tadbir 20,000 Mudarres Wa-Mudaressah?", (How To Provide 20,000 Men and Women Teachers), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 101st year, Issue No. 32353, (July 10, 1975), P. 3

Following a review of the Ministry of Education's future plans to offset the shortage in teachers, the writer described the opportunities which the State provides to those engaged in education to complete the requirements of their academic qualification in men and women teacher training colleges. The writer also described the opportunities provided for excelling graduates of men and women teacher training colleges to pursue higher education in faculties of education.

The writer reported that a plan has been adopted for absorbing large numbers of holders of the preparatory certificates in men and women teacher training colleges each year and until 1980 in order to train them on teaching the first level. She also pointed to the trend of soliciting the services of mosques' Imams (preachers) and teachers in religious institutes to teach Arabic, considering that the shortage in Arabic teachers amounts to 5000.

Likewise, reference is made to the expansion of admission in Dar Al-'Ulum Faculty, the establishment of Arabic language sections in faculties of education, the utilization of the services of young men drafted in public service projects to teach and the re-employment of pensioned off men and women teachers to assist in teaching.

The writer concluded her article with a description of the plans contemplated by the Ministry of Education to enlist educated housewives in filling the gap in teachers after giving them brief training sessions.

Teachers, Training Of

93. Tadrus, Halim Farid, "Tadrib Al-Mu'allimin bayn Al-Muhtarifin Wal Mutakhassisin", (Training of Teachers Between Professional and Specialists), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 101st year, Issue No. 3269, (July 26, 1975), P. 11

Beginning his article, the writer mentioned the training programs and personal tests carried once every year to evaluate personnel of the Ministry of Education who are considered for promotion to higher jobs. He enumerated the reasons for the failure of this method, some of which concern the type of supervisors who administer such training and some deal with the quality of the personal tests as a yardstick for assessment.

Concluding his article, the writer mentioned the outcome of studies made in psychology in connection with evaluation and assessment in this field.

Training of Prinary Sehools

94. El-Shal, Mahmoud El-Nabawi, "Al-Burnamij Al-Tadribi Li-Mudarrisi Wa-Mudarrisat Al-Riyadiyat Al-Haditha Bil-Marhalah Al-Ibtidaiyah", (The Training Programme for Men and Women Teachers of Modern Mathematics in the Primary Stage), 1974-1975, Cairo, Heliopolis Directorate for Education, Governorate of Cairo, 1975, 24 P.

The booklet reproduced, at the outset, the opening speech delivered by the Director General of Education in Heliopolis at the beginning of the training programme. In his speech, the Director underlined the importance of modern mathematics and related the history of its development.

The booklet later defined the objectives of the programme and the conditions observed in selecting trainees as well as the courses given. It mentioned the names of the members of the supervising body and lecturers taking part in the programme and the topics of their lectures which dealt with: diversity, categories, the concept of modern mathematics, the geometry of diversions and, lastly, a lecture entitled "Synopsis on Modern Mathematics in the Primary Stage."

The booklet ended with a review of the comments made by trainees on this programme as well as the recommendations adopted at the close of the training session.

95. El-'Erian, 'Abdullah Fikri, "Dawr Wasayil Al-Itissal Al-Jamahiriyah fi Ta'lim Al-Maraa Al-'Arabiyah Lil-Tanmiyah", (Role of Mass Media in Educating the Arab Woman for Development Purposes), Sirs Layan, International Center for the Functional Education of Adults in the Arab World, 1975, 11 P.

Paper submitted to the Symposium of Experts on Functional Education for Women and Socio-economic Development, Sirs Layan, July 12th - 17th, 1975;

Following an introduction on the features of backwardness in the Arab Society and the present status of the Arab women and an explanation of the educational philosophy required for their participation in the movement of development, the writer discussed the role of the radio and television in women education for developmental purposes, reviewing the various aspects in which the radio and television may contribute towards women education for such purposes and emphasizing sensational and educational programs which help in acquiring skills, providing general knowledge and occupying leisure time.

He explained the role of the radio and television in changing the society's attitude towards women, concluding his paper with an enumeration of the factors which should be taken into consideration at the time of planning, preparing and producing the radio and television programs most suitable for women education for the purpose of development.

96. El-Sadat, Jihan, "Ta'lim Al-Maraa Al-'Arabiyah Wa-Tatwirihah", (Education and Development of the Arab Woman), Sirs Layan, International Center for the Functional Education of Adults in the Arab World, 1975, 3 P.

Speech delivered in the inauguration of the Symposium of Experts on Functional Education for Women and Socio-economic Development, Sirs Layan, July 12th - 17th, 1975.

Beginning her speech, the speaker extended a word of welcome to all participants in the Symposium.

She drew a distinction between an advanced society, which provides opportunities to all citizens to develop their social and economic potential, and a backward society.

She explained the woman's role in promoting society, pointing to the obstacles barring her from performing her duties.

Concluding her speech, she enumerated the elements of discussion which the Symposium should adopt in order to emphasize the importance of caring for the human element, its education and training and taking interest in perpetuating education and in bolstering and developing programmes of adult education so that the various types of educational services may reach every member of the society.

97. Galal, Abdul Fattah, "Ta'lim Al-Maraa Al-'Arabiyah Wal-Tanmiyah", (Education of Arab Woman and Development), Sirs Layan, International Center for the Functional Education of Adults in the Arab World, 1975, 23 p.

Principal Working Paper in the Symposium of Experts on Functional Education for Women and Socio-economic Development, Sirs Layan, July 12th - 17th, 1975

The writer began his article with an introduction on the woman's role in development and the importance of all forms of education in modernizing, developing and promoting the society.

He reviewed the theories about man-woman equality saying that in fact and in practical life, things are different.

Discussing woman's role in development, he mentioned that productivity of Arab women is very low and their contribution to the socio-economic development is meagre.

Following a review of the present status of woman education in Arab countries, the writer related his views on what is deemed necessary for a better future for the education and development of women. In this respect, he mentioned the diversification of programs and curricula and the coordination between formal and non-formal education based on vocational training programs, cultural programs for laborers, programs of social service in universities and programs of family enlightenment and development of society.

Concluding his article, the writer reviewed the most vital requirements which, in his opinion, should be provided in

non-formal education of women in order that this type of education may play its proper role.

A number of statistics on the status of women education and their contribution to development programs in Egypt and some Arab countries are reproduced throughout the paper.

98. 'Elwi, 'Elwiyah, "Al-Ihtiyajat Al-Ta'limiyah Lil-Maraa Al-Rifiyah", (The Educational Needs of the Rural Woman), Sirs Layan, International Center for the Functional Education of Adults in the Arab World, 1975, 10 P.

Paper submitted to the Symposium of Experts on Functional Education for Women and Socio-economic Development , Sirs Layan, July 12th - 17th, 1975.

Opening her paper, the writer enumerated the reasons justifying the interest shown in rural women, explaining, in the course of her paper, the miserable conditions of rural women compared to their urban colleagues.

In dealing with the most important activities undertaken by the rural woman, the writer explained that there are spheres of work which meet the actual needs of the rural woman and which should be included in the educational and guidance programs offered to her. The writer stressed the need for simplification in all data and information given to women so that they could absorb them and benefit therefrom in their daily life.

Concluding her paper, the writer discussed the manner in which functional education programs for women may be provided in rural areas, whether in the formal (school) or non-formal (adult) education, indicating the reasons calling for directing interest towards these two types of education and removing the obstacles hindering their development.

99. Shafik, Amina, "Al-Ihtiyajat Al-Ta'limiyah Lil-Maraa Al-'Amilah", (Educational Needs of the Working Woman), Sirs Layan, International Center for the Functional Education of Adults in the Arab World, 1975, 11 P.

Paper submitted to the Symposium of Experts on Functional Education for Women and Socio-economic Development, Sirs Layan, July 12th - 17th, 1975.

In the introduction to her paper, the writer indicated the relationship between women and the socio-economic development. She talked on three work locations in which women need to be present and which determine women's basic educational needs, namely: agricultural work, industrial work and services sector.

Regarding agricultural work, the writer described the characteristics and educational needs of a working woman, whether in a formal or a non-formal educational system.

On industrial work, she discussed the educational conditions of the working woman in Egypt in 1961 and 1971, concluding by pointing out the most vital educational requirements of women engaged in industry, whether in formal or in non-formal education.

Lastly, the writer dealt with women engaged in services and showed the characteristics which influence women working in this sector. She explained their educational needs, whether in vocational training or in the field of labor culture or literacy.

100. Mehrez, Zeinab Mahmoud, "Ihtiyajat Al-Maraa Al-Hadariyah min Baramij Al-Ta'lim Ghair Al-Nizami Wal-Mu'awwiqat Allati Tahul Duna Adaiyha Li-Dawriha fi Al-Tanmiyah Al-Iqtisadiyah Wal-Ijtima'iyah', (Urban Woman's Needs for Non-formal Educational Programmes and the Obstacles which Prevent Her from Playing Her Role in the Socio economic Development), Paper prepared by Zeinab Mahmoud Mehrez and Fatemeh Zaki, Sirs Layan, International Center for the Functional Education of Adults in the Arab World, 1975, 6 P.

Paper submitted to the Symposium of Experts on Functional Education for Women and Socio-economic Development, Sirs Layan, July 12th - 17th, 1975.

The paper begins with a definition of the urban woman and a review of the features of an urban community and the woman's position therein.

It then explained the most important problems and obstacles facing the urban woman, whether from an economic aspect or from the social and political aspect, pointing to the existing gap between man and woman in many respects, inspite of the women's mass movements and their participation in Egypt's most important event, namely the October 6 War, and

the fact that the constitutions provide for granting women full political rights.

The paper went on to describe the aim of women's functional education and the need for providing women with the tools enabling them to have access to the sources of culture and knowledge, emphasizing the need for a planned program for women's functional education. In formulating these programs, consideration should be given to the fact that there are three categories of women, namely, small girls who have missed the train of scool education, the young women working in the services sector such as sales girls and housewives.

In conclusion, the paper determined the responsibility for formulating the respective programs of each category.

YOUTH

101. 'Alam Al-Din, Mohamed, "Al-Iyjabiyah fi Tarbiyat Al-Shabab", (Positivism in Educating the Youth), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 7231, (August 22, 1975). P. 3

At the beginning of his article, the writer mentioned that the youths in our present time are exposed to distractions and attractions and are weak before such temptation. He gave the reasons for this state of affairs.

After reviewing the proper methods for bringing up the youth, he mentioned the role of the public opinion in promoting righteousness and emphasized the importance of fighting harmful ideologies and immoral trends and implanting religious values.

LIST OF AUTHORS

Abaza, F. 13
Abdul-Gawwad, A.F. 69
Abdul-Kador, S. 73
Abdul-Maqsud, M.E. 53
Abdul-Moueim, B. 71
Abdul-Sattar, S. 23
Abdul-Tawwab. M. 84
Abul-Magd. E.S. 82
Al-Ahwal, A. 64
Al-Alfi, A.A. 4
Alam-Al-Din, M. 101
Al-Azhari, M.F. 68
Al-Ibrashi, M.T. 21
Al-Rakhawi, Y. 55
Aref, M. 11
Askar, A.N. 49
Atallah. S. 78
Balba', A. 43
Bisar, M.A. 81
Dawood, S. 12, 24, 57, 77
Dunia, H. 39, 52
El-Baradei, M.M. 87
El-Battat, M. 79
El-Damrawi, S. 59
El-Ertan, A.F. 95
El-Haggagi, M.A. 41
El-Jumbalati, A. 62
El-Marakbi, S. 15, 61
El-Nahhas, M.K. 76
El-Sadat, J. 96
El-Sobaei, I. 37, 40, 44, 45, 47, 58, 60
El-Sokeri, Y.M. 66
El-Shal, M.E. 94
El-Shami, T.M. 51, 54, 86, 90
El-Shirbini, M. 89
El-Sweirki, R. 7
El-Tahawi, L. 92
Elwi, E. 98
El-Zalabani, N.Y. 18
Galal, A.F. 97
Gharib, S. 74
Ghoneim, M.M. 56
Hitta, M.K. 22
Kamel, M. 91
Lutfi, A. 88
Mahmoud, H. 34, 35
Mandour, F.M. 3
Mehrez, Z.M. 100
Mohamed, A.I. 67

Muharram, M.R. 48
Mustafa, A. 72
Nasr, M. 16, 20
Nasruddin, A. 80
Qassem, A. 46
Radwan, M.M. 7, 63
Radwan, N. 6
Raslan, A. 14, 25
Saleh, I.A. 33
Saleh, R. 27, 2
Sha'ban, H.M. 31
Shafik, A. 99
Sha'lan, M.S. 5
Shehata 1
Tadrus, H.F. 93
Tantawi, A.M. 70
Ubaid, A. 42
Youssef, Y.K. 65

...

LIST OF SOURCES

Al-Maktabah Al Kawmiya Bab El Khalk, Cairo (The National Library)	3, 4, 62-70, 76, 88, 94
Maktabat Mouassasat Al-Ahram El-Galaa Street, Cairo (Library of Al-Ahram Establishment)	1, 2, 6, 7, 11-15, 18 19, 20, 21, 23-29, 31, 33-35, 37-61, 71-74, 77, 79-82, 84-87, 89-93, 101
Markaz Al-Tawtheek Al-Tarbawi 33 El-Falaki Street, Cairo (Documentation Center for Education)	5, 8-10, 16, 17 22, 30, 32, 36, 75, 78, 83, 95-100.